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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER 30, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

World production of raw wool in the 1961-62 season is estimated at 5,655 million pounds, up about 1 percent from 1960-61 and 23 percent above the 1951-55 average.

U.S. production in 1961 rose slightly as increased pulled wool offset decreased production of shown wool.

Drought in southern Argentina has reduced prospects for the 1961-62 season which began October 1. This year's clip is forecast at about 460 million pounds, down from 487 million pounds last year. Production forecasts for Uruguay and Brazil are more optimistic. In Uruguay sheep numbers increased, weather was more favorable, pasture conditions improved and losses from disease were reduced. Production is expected to rise about 4 million pounds in Uruguay, and 9 million pounds in Brazil.

Production in western Europe increased about 2-1/2 percent, mostly because of larger clips in Spain and the United Kingdom.

In the U.S.S.R., sheep numbers dropped sharply last winter. Current estimates place 1961 Soviet production at 760 million pounds, down 3 percent from 780 million pounds in 1960.

Severe drought conditions in South Africa have been relieved in most areas. Forecasts for 1961-62 place production at 304 million pounds, about 2 percent above 1960-61.

Production figures for Mainland China are lacking, but because of known conditions there the 1961-62 clip is estimated to be about 3 percent below last year.

After two years of drought in the Middle East, some improvement is expected. Increased production is forecast in Iran and Turkey.

Indian production is expected to remain unchanged while a decrease is in prospect in Pakistan.

Conditions in Australia have been more favorable during the past year. The 1961-62 clip is expected to be larger and of generally better quality. Current forecasts indicate that 1961-62 production will reach 1,679 million pounds, about 3 percent above 1960-61.

In New Zealand the past winter was relatively mild except for late snowstorms in South Island. Production is expected to rise about 1 percent and set a new record.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55 annual 1958 to 1961 1/

Countries	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.3
United States 3/	297.6	295.4	318.6	323.7	325.0
Mexico	11.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1
Total North America 4/ 5/	320.0	315.0	335.0	345.0	345.0
South America:					
Argentina	448.0	474.4	477.1	487.4	460.0
Brazil	52.4	67.0	49.1	48.5	57.3
Chile	41.6	48.9	49.8	50.5	50.9
Falkland Islands	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Peru	20.4	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Uruguay	194.8	176.4	158.7	180.8	185.0
Total South America 4/ 5/	780.0	810.0	775.0	810.0	800.0
Europe:					
France	52.2	60.6	66.0	65.1	66.1
Germany, West	13.3	11.7	12.1	11.4	11.2
Greece	20.8	24.0	25.2	25.4	25.5
Ireland	15.8	21.4	24.1	24.3	23.6
Italy	34.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2
Norway	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	22.4	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.3
Spain	82.5	75.0	72.5	74.1	77.6
United Kingdom	98.6	118.7	121.3	117.3	125.0
Total West Europe 4/ 5/	360.0	385.0	395.0	390.0	400.0
Bulgaria	30.4	37.6	42.6	43.3	44.0
Germany, East 6/	11.9	17.5	18.3	17.0	17.0
Hungary	12.4	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.4
Poland	14.5	19.8	20.2	19.6	20.0
Rumania	40.2	43.2	46.3	48.5	47.0
Yugoslavia	34.9	31.0	31.5	29.9	30.0
Total East Europe 4/ 5/	155.0	175.0	185.0	190.0	190.0
Total Europe 4/ 5/	515.0	560.0	580.0	580.0	590.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	483.7	702.9	777.1	780.0	760.0

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55 annual 1958 to 1961 1/

Countries	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Africa:					
Algeria	16.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco	35.6	35.2	35.0	35.0	35.0
Tunisia	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.0
Egypt	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Republic of South Africa 7/	286.9	297.5	300.4	299.1	304.0
Total Africa 4/ 5/	365.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	385.0
Asia:					
Iran	38.2	44.0	43.0	35.3	37.5
Iraq	24.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	78.6	88.8	91.4	96.0	100.8
Syria	19.0	20.7	14.6	14.6	14.3
China, Mainland	95.0	135.0	150.0	150.0	145.0
India	72.0	74.0	74.0	75.2	75.2
Japan	6.0	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.6
Pakistan	33.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.0
Total Asia 4/ 5/	430.0	495.0	505.0	500.0	500.0
Oceania:					
Australia	1,261.3	1,590.9	1,688.7	1,632.0	1,679.0
New Zealand	433.5	540.0	576.9	588.0	595.0
Total Oceania 5/	1,695.0	2,130.0	2,265.0	2,220.0	2,275.0
Total World 5/	4,590.0	5,390.0	5,615.0	5,615.0	5,655.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Rounded to five of million. 6/ Includes state collections only, actual weight basis, does not include private sales if any. 7/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

1961 WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION NEARS RECORD

World production of jute in 1961, estimated at 5,064 million pounds, is 39 percent larger than the revised estimate of 3,630 million in 1960 and near the 1940 record of 5,314 million. This is only the second year for which the estimate has exceeded 5,000 million pounds.

Production in Pakistan and India (about 95 percent of the world total) was 4,840 million pounds, or 1,428 million more than in 1960. Pakistan had about two-thirds of the increase. Its 1961 acreage was not restricted. Production in these countries is at an alltime high.

The 1960 crops in Pakistan and India were disappointing. Unfavorable weather caused late planting, poor yields and a large proportion of poor-quality fiber. Late harvests and slow deliveries made estimating difficult, and early figures were drastically revised downward later in the season.

Prices began to rise early in the season and reached a peak of 21.5 cents a pound for first marks at Calcutta in February 1961. They averaged 17.5 cents in 1960-61 (July-June), compared with 12.6 cents in 1959-60 and 10.6 cents in 1958-59. As reports on the 1961 crop continued favorable, the price gradually declined. The Dacca Tossa 5 grade in New York rose from 19.00 cents in late June 1960 to 27.75 cents by early March 1961 before it began to drop. It was down to 22.55 cents by the end of June and continued downward to 16.50 cents by mid-October.

World consumption was below normal in 1960 because of scarce supplies and record high prices. Indian mesta output was somewhat larger in 1960, but less than the 1957 and 1958 crops and was little help in supplementing the jute crop.

Beginning stocks were low for the 1960-61 season, and were further reduced because the crop did not meet the needs. Although new (1961) jute supplies are expected to be about the largest on record, many in the trade doubt there will be much more than actually needed for the current year, with only a moderate build-up in stocks.

Exports from Pakistan (principal exporter of raw jute) were only 1,196 million pounds in 1960-61 compared with 1,887 million in 1959-60. They declined to all principal countries except Czechoslovakia and Egypt, which took 28 and 54 million pounds, respectively, compared with 18 million each in 1959-60. Exports decreased 71 percent each to the United States and the Soviet Union, 37 percent to Asiatic countries, and 35 percent to European countries. The largest buyers are the United Kingdom and India, which together took 31 percent of the 1960-61 total.

Jute 1/: World production, by countries, average 1946-50, and years 1959 to 1961

Country	Year of harvest			
	1946-50 average	1959	1960	1961 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pakistan	2,063,164	2,145,247	1,800,000	2,720,000
India	910,291	1,842,000	1,612,000	2,120,000
Brazil	22,476	71,173	105,821	114,000
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,705	52,950	49,553	50,000
Burma	2/	13,440	22,400	22,400
Thailand	3,321	8,492	8,818	9,259
Japan	1,748	1,521	1,720	1,764
Other countries 3/	52,232	25,000	30,000	26,500
Total 3/	3,066,937	4,159,823	3,630,312	5,063,923

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute-like fibers wherever separation is possible.
2/ Not available.
3/ Excludes Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

SMALLER WORLD CORN CROP FORECAST

World corn production in 1961-62 will be somewhat below the record 1960-61 outturn, according to preliminary forecasts by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The outlook is for a total of slightly over 7.0 billion bushels of dried corn, compared with 7.5 billion last season.

This is the first time estimates have covered corn for grain only; the series has been revised to conform with the new U.S. practice of reporting only corn harvested as grain. Former U.S. estimates covered corn for all purposes.

Smaller harvests in the United States and Eastern Europe account for most of the reduction from last year's record crop. Even with reduced outturn, the U.S. produced more than half the total world production. A record carryover in this country on October 1 maintains supplies for 1961-62 at a high level, only 2 percent below the record supplies for 1960-61. The large surplus available for export will meet less competition from Danube Basin countries, where production is considerably smaller than the bumper crops of the past 2 years.

Dried corn production in North America is now estimated at 3,874 million bushels, compared with the record crop of 4,186 million in 1960. Larger outturns in Mexico and Canada only slightly offset the substantial reduction in the U.S. crop.

The U.S. reduction is due to a sharply cut acreage. A reduction of 13 million acres brought harvested acreage to 58 million, the smallest corn area harvested in the 1900's. Yields were at an alltime high of 60.9 bushels per acre.

A change in U.S. crop reporting policy puts reported acreage and production of corn on a harvested as grain basis instead of corn for all purposes. This is the first world corn survey put out with the changed basis. In recent years the grain equivalent of corn utilized for silage, hogging down, grazing, and forage has averaged about 350 million bushels and acreage has averaged 10 million acres.

Western Europe's total is tentatively estimated at 332 million bushels, compared with 341 million in 1960. The reduction was entirely in France where much smaller yields than last year resulted in smaller production despite increased acreage. Eastern European production is down because of reductions in the important producing Danube Basin countries. Lower production is caused by smaller yields than the good yields of the past 2 years. The 2 largest producers, Yugoslavia and Rumania, together have a reduction of over 150 million bushels from the high 1960 level and no significant exporting can be expected. Production is also somewhat smaller in Hungary and Bulgaria.

Dried corn production in the Soviet Union is estimated well above the 1960 crop of 300 million bushels. Most of the increase is attributed to expanded acreage.

Asia's crop is estimated at 850 million bushels, slightly smaller than the large outturns of the past 2 years. Small reductions are indicated for Mainland China and India, the largest producers of the area.

Total output is also estimated smaller in Africa. It is too early for dependable estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries where harvest does not begin for several months. The Republic of South Africa, where about a third of Africa's total is produced, does not begin harvesting until next April. Conditions during the next few months will thus determine the final outcome.

The forecast for South America is also subject to change on the basis of growing conditions up to April 1. The present outlook is for a much above average production. Acreage is estimated to be well above average. If growing conditions are normal, a total of about 625 million bushels is expected.

Corn is of minor importance in Australia. If conditions are normal, the harvest may approximate the 1960 crop of 6 million bushels.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 1/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	370	489	514	510	53.6	63.4	57.1	72.6	19,835	31,023	29,337	36,988
El Salvador	434	439	412	--	16.7	13.4	17.2	--	7,260	5,900	7,100	--
Guatemala	1,357	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	17,000	19,500	22,000	--
Honduras	719	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	8,325	10,500	11,500	--
Mexico	11,417	15,629	14,579	--	12.4	14.0	13.7	--	141,390	219,280	200,000	225,000
Nicaragua	308	319	324	--	15.2	11.9	14.2	--	4,675	3,800	4,600	--
United States 5/	70,870	72,091	71,443	58,275	39.4	53.1	54.5	60.9	2,792,703	3,824,598	3,891,212	3,548,813
Cuba	415	457	--	--	16.0	16.8	--	--	6,640	7,700	--	--
Estimated total 6/	86,810	92,930	91,270	78,570	34.7	44.5	45.9	49.3	3,011,000	4,136,000	4,186,000	3,874,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	114	144	148	34.8	50.3	58.2	57.4	5,426	5,730	8,385	8,500
France	894	1,740	2,036	2,372	29.5	41.3	54.4	39.3	26,394	71,800	110,700	93,300
Greece	630	513	520	491	15.5	22.3	21.8	24.0	9,754	11,440	11,330	11,780
Italy	3,316	3,150	3,150	3,300	33.8	48.6	47.7	47.0	112,232	153,000	150,200	155,000
Portugal	1,183	1,165	1,157	1,154	14.4	16.2	15.9	16.0	16,986	18,900	18,400	18,500
Spain	991	964	1,025	1,038	27.2	40.9	40.4	41.7	26,980	39,400	41,400	43,300
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,220	7,660	8,050	8,530	27.8	39.3	42.4	38.9	201,000	301,000	341,000	332,000
Albania	300	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	4,800	--	--	--
Bulgaria	1,780	1,818	1,853	1,945	15.4	26.1	25.0	--	27,500	47,500	46,400	--
Czechoslovakia	350	462	462	482	34.9	45.5	48.7	--	12,200	21,000	22,500	--
Hungary	2,830	3,356	3,462	3,583	30.5	41.7	39.9	--	86,200	140,000	138,000	--
Rumania	7,350	8,785	8,825	8,896	17.0	25.5	24.7	--	125,000	224,000	218,000	--
Yugoslavia	5,950	6,375	6,350	6,326	21.8	41.3	38.2	24.9	130,000	263,000	242,500	157,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	18,600	21,180	21,370	21,680	20.8	33.2	31.6	21.8	387,000	704,000	676,000	473,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	25,820	28,840	29,420	30,210	22.8	34.8	34.6	26.6	588,000	1,005,000	1,017,000	805,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	10,400	8,750	12,500	16,000	18.3	20.0	24.0	--	190,000	175,000	300,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,730	1,717	1,630	19.9	18.2	17.2	17.2	31,402	31,500	29,500	28,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,000	--	--	--
India	8,745	10,706	10,758	10,500	11.4	15.0	14.6	14.6	99,891	160,200	156,600	153,500
Pakistan	1,013	1,117	1,207	--	15.8	15.6	14.6	--	16,016	17,400	17,600	--
Indonesia	5,210	5,758	6,500	6,670	13.8	14.3	15.1	14.3	72,000	82,400	98,000	95,700
Japan 7/	107	118	108	99	23.3	34.7	41.7	35.4	2,488	4,100	4,500	3,500
Philippines	2,764	4,560	4,521	4,612	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	28,384	46,000	45,700	46,700
Thailand	109	491	925	1,170	13.1	25.3	25.5	26.9	1,428	12,440	23,600	31,500
Estimated total 6/	42,600	50,860	52,640	53,250	16.7	17.2	16.5	16.0	710,000	875,000	870,000	850,000

Africa:												
Republic of the Congo 8/	1,092	1,185	--	--	13.5	19.4	--	--	14,768	23,000	--	--
Kenya 9/	425	--	--	--	28.2	--	--	--	12,000	13,000	--	--
Egypt	1,819	1,929	1,890	1,930	33.9	30.6	35.2	30.2	61,670	59,000	66,600	58,300
Morocco 10/	1,248	1,000	1,005	1,000	7.8	13.5	15.7	7.1	9,724	13,500	15,750	7,100
Former French West Africa	1,733	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	16,975	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic	200	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	2,800	--	--	--
Angola	1,300	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	10,670	13,800	--	--
Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000	47,000	--
Republic of South Africa	7,865	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	115,450	150,000	180,000	--
Estimated total 6/	25,670	29,210	29,540	28,870	15.2	16.3	17.6	16.3	390,000	475,000	520,000	470,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	6,000	6,848	--	24.8	29.2	29.2	--	120,098	175,000	200,000	--
Brazil	12,700	16,260	16,775	--	19.4	20.6	20.9	--	247,000	335,000	350,000	--
Chile	135	184	203	--	26.2	30.9	27.9	--	3,542	5,690	5,660	--
Colombia	1,800	1,606	1,803	--	17.1	17.2	18.9	--	30,800	27,600	34,000	--
Ecuador	344	500	500	--	10.0	12.4	12.0	--	3,440	6,200	6,000	--
Peru	636	568	657	--	19.2	23.1	20.2	--	12,186	13,100	13,300	--
Uruguay	643	641	585	--	10.7	4.8	13.3	--	6,902	3,100	7,800	--
Venezuela	700	693	815	--	18.4	19.0	19.3	--	12,850	13,200	15,700	--
Estimated total 6/	22,380	27,020	28,790	28,540	20.1	21.8	22.4	21.9	450,000	590,000	645,000	625,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	186	184	--	27.2	36.0	32.6	--	4,710	6,700	6,000	--
New Zealand	5	7	5	--	62.0	57.1	50.0	--	310	400	250	--
Estimated total 6/	180	200	190	210	27.8	35.0	36.8	33.3	5,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Estimated world total 6/	213,860	237,810	244,350	235,650	25.0	30.5	30.9	29.8	5,345,000	7,265,000	7,545,000	7,030,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ New series covering corn for grain only, carried for the first time. Series previously carried was all corn, i.e. including silage, forage, etc. All corn for 1950-54 was 3,112 million bushels; 1959, 4,197 million; 1960, 4,304 million. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Dried corn only. Previous published series included some immature corn. 8/ Includes Ruanda-Urundi. 9/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 10/ Includes area formerly known as Spanish Morocco.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COTTON CROP AND USE BALANCE AGAIN IN 1961-62

The world cotton situation in 1961-62 is characterized by a repetition of last season's remarkably close balance of total production and consumption at levels near the record highs of the past 2 years, a noticeable decrease in the volume of world trade, and a continuation of the rising trend in cotton prices which began in mid-1959.

Estimated total supply of 68.0 million bales (500 pounds gross weight except U.S. in running bales) is unchanged from 1960-61, with a rise of about 0.1 million bales in production about offset by a decline in beginning stocks. World consumption this season is tentatively placed at 47.3 million bales, within 1 percent of estimated production, and very close to the 47.4 million-bale figure of 1960-61.

A decline in world cotton stocks at the beginning of each season since 1956 to the 20.5 million-bale figure of 1961 has been accompanied and, of course, heavily influenced by the 5-year decrease in the U.S. carryover to 7.2 million bales, which is less than half the alltime high of 14.5 million in 1956. However, beginning stocks elsewhere in the Free World this season were up 1.0 million bales from a year earlier, 0.6 million of the increase taking place in importing countries.

Significantly smaller crops this year in Mexico, Egypt, and India are partly offset by production increases elsewhere abroad, particularly in Brazil, Sudan, Spain, Greece, and several countries in Central America and the Middle East. The U.S. crop of 14.6 million bales (including "city crop") compares with 14.4 million in 1960-61. World production in 1961-62, estimated at 47.5 million bales, will set a new record, exceeding last year's alltime high by 0.1 million and the 44.3 million average of the last 5 years by 3.2 million bales or 7 percent.

The overall prospect for cotton consumption in 1961-62 continues favorable. A decline from last season aggregating 0.6 million bales in major importing and Communist countries, taking the direction of the U.S. trend of a year ago, will be accompanied by an estimated increase of at least 0.5 million in the United States and a slight rise in some other exporting countries. The moderate decline of cotton consumption in the major importing countries this season, applicable in part to cyclical tendencies, also reflects slower sales of yarns and products and some reaction to higher prices of both cotton and manufactured products.

With respect to trade in cotton, the expected decline in 1961-62 of about 1.0 million bales in world exports will be only slightly less than the 1.1 million-bale drop in U.S. shipments. U.S. exports, estimated at 5.5 million bales, will be within 8 percent of the 5-year average and probably will constitute 35 percent of world trade, compared with 40 percent or more during the last 2 years.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1955 through 1961

Item and area	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 Preliminary	1961-62 Estimate
				- - - Million bales 1/ - - -			
Beginning stocks							
United States	11.2	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.8
Importing countries 2/	5.9	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.6
Communist countries	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.9
Foreign total	12.0	10.7	12.5	13.6	13.0	13.0	13.3
World total	23.2	25.2	23.8	22.3	21.9	20.6	20.5
Production							
United States 3/	14.7	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.6
Foreign Free World	16.3	15.9	16.9	17.5	16.6	19.1	18.8
Communist countries	12.6	13.0	13.7	15.4	15.4	13.9	14.1
Foreign total	28.9	28.9	30.6	32.9	32.0	33.0	32.9
World total	43.6	41.9	41.5	44.3	46.6	47.4	47.5
Consumption 4/							
United States	9.2	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.8
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.4
Importing countries	15.1	16.6	15.9	15.4	16.8	17.5	17.3
Communist countries	12.9	13.4	14.6	16.0	16.9	16.2	15.8
Foreign total	32.2	34.3	35.0	36.2	38.9	39.1	38.5
World total	41.4	42.9	43.0	44.9	47.9	47.4	47.3
Exports							
United States	2.2	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	5.5
Foreign Free World 5/	9.3	6.8	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.7
Communist countries	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6
Foreign total	10.9	8.3	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.3
World total	13.1	15.9	14.1	13.5	17.4	16.8	15.8
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U.S. is in running bales.
2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.
3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1961 based on November crop estimate.
4/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.
5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Practically all of the decrease from last season in total trade will be reflected in lower consumption and stocks decreases in importing countries. Export movement of U.S. cotton after the first month of the season fell substantially below a year earlier as larger crops from a number of other countries, offered at competitive prices, increased sales of foreign growths.

The longer-term outlook for cotton appears to favor continuation of world production and consumption at or above the record levels of the past 2 seasons. U.S. policies and programs will continue to exert a major influence. Higher cotton prices stimulate cotton production in many foreign countries and tend to accelerate the rising production of competing man-made fibers.

WORLD SUGAR OUTPUT DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of centrifugal sugar in the current 1961-62 season is expected to be about 57.5 million short tons raw value, some 3.3 million tons or 5 percent below the record 60.8 million tons produced last season. Although cane sugar output will be down about 2 percent from last year, most of the reduction from last year's peak will be in beet sugar, down about 2.6 million tons or more than 9 percent. Fifty-eight percent of the world's sugar production this season will be cane sugar and about 42 percent beet sugar.

Although adverse weather is responsible for yields somewhat lower than last year, the primary factor in reduced sugar production this season has been the intentional cutbacks in acreage in many countries burdened with heavy stocks carried over from former years. This is particularly true in Western Europe, where sugar output is expected to be below that of last year in 9 of the 13 countries. The exceptions are: (1) Italy, where production will be slightly above last year's sharply reduced figure but well below output in each of the 2 preceding years; (2) Ireland, where production will be higher than last year but only a little above that of 1959-60; (3) Spain, where production is up about 12 percent over last year but only 6 percent over the prior year and (4) Switzerland, where no change from last year's level is indicated.

Sugar production likewise will be down substantially in Eastern Europe in every country except Poland, where it will be up slightly. On the other hand, if the U.S.S.R. produces, which now appears probably, 7 million tons of beet sugar that country will not only exceed the level of the 2 immediately preceding seasons, but will exceed the previous record of 6.8 million tons in the 1958-59 season. The figures for the U.S.S.R. exclude any sugar refined from raw sugar imported from other countries, principally Cuba.

In the Western Hemisphere, total centrifugal sugar production will be down about .8 million tons. A substantial drop of nearly 1.5 million tons in Cuba is expected, presumably motivated by a heavy carryover, limited market prospects, and low world prices. Sizable reductions in sugar output also are expected in the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and Chile. Smaller reductions also are indicated for half a dozen other countries. However, for the area as a whole, increases in production in the United States and other countries will offset all but about 806,000 tons of the hemisphere reduction.

All African countries except Reunion and the Malagasy Republic are expected to produce as much, or more, sugar this season than last. However, in all of Africa production will be up less than 500,000 tons. Most of this increase is due to the recovery in Mauritius of production from last year's very low level caused by severe cyclones. Production in the Republic of South Africa, including Swaziland, will be above last year but below the record of 1958-59. Substantial increases also are indicated for Egypt and for the East African countries of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

In Asia, India and Turkey expect to produce substantially less sugar this season than last in response to heavy stocks and limited export opportunities. Sugar output in Taiwan will be down moderately this season from last as the result of increased competition of other crops for available land.

Production in Indonesia will be even lower than last year when it already was considered less than domestic needs. Some of the land in sugarcane has been placed in more lucrative crops and small growers have found it more profitable to sell cane to non-centrifugal sugar makers than to the centrifugal mills. Antiquated machinery and shortage of skilled personnel to run the mills are also reasons for Indonesia's low output of sugar in recent years.

Non-centrifugal sugar continues to be produced in significant quantities, principally in Southern Asia and Latin-America. Little change from last year is indicated, however, except in India where a substantial increase is expected. Due to the emergence of a large surplus of centrifugal sugar and the difficulty in finding satisfactory export markets, India has reduced its recent emphasis on production of such sugar.

(Tables on following pages)

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1958-59 through 1961-62 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated)	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North					
Canada (beet)	142	187	151	162	152
Mexico	900	1,460	1,731	1,591	1,835
United States					
Continental (beet)	1,785	2,200	2,340	2,450	2,600
Continental (cane)	566	579	616	630	770
Hawaii	1,066	975	936	1,090	1,150
Puerto Rico	1,228	1,087	1,019	1,110	1,200
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	11	12	7	17	15
Central					
Costa Rica	33	58	55	74	95
El Salvador	35	54	56	58	62
Guatemala	43	70	77	94	113
Nicaragua	37	75	70	74	102
Panama	19	24	26	30	34
Caribbean					
Cuba	6,078	6,574	6,462	7,460	6,020
Dominican Republic	657	994	1,120	1,370	1,050
Guadeloupe	105	159	168	185	190
Haiti	60	55	66	80	80
Martinique	65	86	89	102	102
West Indies Federation					
Barbados	176	190	157	163	170
Jamaica	364	421	468	492	500
St. Kitts	55	52	56	52	56
Trinidad and Tobago	179	203	244	275	260
Other North America	52	81	68	75	80
Total North America	13,656	15,596	15,982	17,634	16,636
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):					
Argentina	773	1,185	1,041	914	783
Bolivia	5	17	19	27	35
Brazil	2,110	3,770	3,550	3,797	4,103
British Guiana	266	350	340	365	350
Chile (beet)	4	59	60	84	42
Colombia	235	292	335	390	438
Ecuador	60	96	110	113	110
Paraguay	24	41	38	32	35
Peru	628	794	904	942	965
Surinam	7	10	12	12	12
Uruguay (beet and cane)	21	35	16	33	43
Venezuela	94	180	205	260	245
Total South America	4,227	6,829	6,630	6,969	7,161
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):					
West					
Austria	177	320	326	324	264
Belgium-Luxembourg	395	510	241	555	411
Denmark	351	431	271	365	270
Finland	30	4/ 42	4/ 51	4/ 68	4/ 67
France	1,549	1,725	1,162	3,006	1,797
Germany, West	1,255	2,064	1,533	2,155	1,507
Ireland	113	125	157	147	158
Italy	828	1,264	1,550	1,078	1,095
Netherlands	457	629	550	782	647
Spain (cane and beet)	392	514	598	567	633
Sweden	4/ 331	4/ 296	313	395	333
Switzerland	34	40	45	40	40
United Kingdom	764	879	943	1,082	941
Total West Europe	6,676	8,839	7,740	10,564	8,163
East					
Albania 5/	6	12	15	15	14
Bulgaria 5/	83	182	158	205	176
Czechoslovakia	803	1,018	791	1,132	1,040
Germany, East 5/	855	942	874	970	716

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1958-59 through 1961-62 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 3/
Europe: East - continued	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Hungary	284	323	423	525	408
Poland 5/	1,047	1,312	1,072	1,650	1,700
Rumania	139	201	384	400	397
Yugoslavia	158	202	295	317	276
Total East Europe	3,375	4,192	4,012	5,214	4,727
Total Europe	10,051	13,031	11,752	15,778	12,890
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,010	6,800	6,300	6,600	7,000
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated:					
North					
Ethiopia-Eritrea	4	42	47	44	45
Madeira and Azores (cane and beet)	11	13	13	13	13
Somali Republic	7	10	11	11	11
U.A.R., Egypt	264	348	399	389	430
Central					
Angola	56	57	67	69	70
Congo, Republic of the	18	24	39	31	35
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	91	161	180	200	215
Malagasy Republic	18	75	72	97	92
Mauritius	535	580	640	260	595
Mozambique	98	169	183	182	185
Reunion	163	185	224	244	242
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	2	8	12	31	35
South					
Republic of South Africa	689	6/ 1,135	6/ 1,062	6/ 1,052	6/ 1,127
Total Africa	1,956	2,807	2,949	2,623	3,095
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):					
Southwest					
Iran (beet)	80	128	156	132	140
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	205	419	599	771	480
East Central					
China, Mainland (cane and beet)	293	520	650	630	630
South and East					
Burma	19	46	46	48	50
China, Taiwan	727	1,074	882	1,044	942
India	1,690	2,662	3,323	4,042	3,775
Indonesia	578	854	942	743	716
Japan (beet:includes cane beginning 1959-60)	38	145	172	173	215
Pakistan	85	204	156	168	198
Philippines	1,191	1,512	1,529	1,563	1,601
Thailand	40	110	187	150	175
Other Asia (cane and beet)	10	36	58	78	74
Total Asia	4,956	7,710	8,700	9,542	8,996
Oceania (cane)					
Australia	1,125	1,543	1,401	1,503	1,490
Fiji	143	219	305	165	220
Total Oceania	1,268	1,762	1,706	1,668	1,710
World total (cane)	23,718	31,334	32,210	34,362	33,681
World total (beet)	15,406	23,201	21,809	26,452	23,807
World total (cane and beet)	39,124	54,535	54,019	60,814	57,488

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes sugar from imported beets.

5/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading.

6/ Includes Swaziland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1958-59 through 1961-62 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
El Salvador	22	29	29	19	20
Guatemala	59	72	48	62	60
Mexico	157	165	165	154	154
Nicaragua	23	25	20	18	23
Panama	11	7	5	2	2
Total	272	298	267	255	259
Asia:					
Burma	93	160	157	157	157
China, Mainland	300	475	600	582	582
India	3,285	4,124	4,575	3,968	4,409
Indonesia	131	318	291	334	334
Japan	22	25	27	37	21
Pakistan	952	1,500	1,050	1,120	1,120
Philippines	63	78	64	72	72
China, Taiwan	13	28	18	25	22
Thailand	70	78	79	127	132
Viet Nam	4	28	25	25	25
Total	4,933	6,814	6,886	6,447	6,874
South America:					
Colombia	470	550	550	600	600
Ecuador	27	26	28	30	30
Peru	28	29	35	28	28
Venezuela	81	65	75	70	70
Total	606	670	688	728	728
Total of above countries	5,811	7,782	7,841	7,430	7,861

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and other information.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION REDUCED BY WEATHER

World production of rice, exclusive of Communist areas [1], in 1961-62 (August-July) is forecast at 2 percent below 1960-61 in the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The reduction is due mainly to unfavorable weather at harvesting, particularly in Southeast Asia. Estimated unit yields are just under the record set last year. This is the first break in a continuous advance in total world production for 4 years, but only represents a seasonal fluctuation caused by weather, rather than any definite trend in production levels.

A near-record crop in is prospect, despite the first downturn in production in 4 years. Rough rice production is forecast at 147.3 million metric tons, compared with the record 151 million in 1960-61, and the third largest crop of 143.1 million in 1959-60. Average production in 1950-55 was 114.8 million tons.

World rice acreage, excluding Communist areas, declined 4 million acres, or 2 percent. The estimated total for 1961-62 is 214 million acres, compared with 218 million in 1960-61, when weather was unusually favorable for planting. Average acreage in 1950-55 was 192 million acres.

This year, even though additional acres were planted in rice in many areas, severe floods inundated wide expanses, and several thousand acres could not be replanted. South Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma, and India had such floods.

The production decline in 1961-62 is primarily in Asia, producer of 89 percent of the non-Communist rice. Smaller crops are in prospect also in Africa and South America. However, production increased sharply in Europe, and the North American harvest shows some gain.

Rice production in Asia, excluding Communist areas, is estimated at 131.4 million metric tons of rough rice, about 3 million tons below that in 1960-61. Acreage declined in India, Pakistan, Burma, and South Vietnam. Weather has been less favorable for production than in 1960-61.

Thailand and South Korea, on the other hand, had the largest crops in several years. Cambodia and the Philippine Republic also expect to harvest more rice this year.

Decreased production in Africa and South America is due chiefly to small crops in the principal countries of production. Limited water supplies in Egypt reduced acreage, and production is down about 400,000 tons. Drought in Brazil is preventing planting of the planned acreage.

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[1] Communist Asia (China, North Vietnam, and North Korea) and U.S.S.R.

(Table on following page; text continued on Page 22)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	235	334	358	1,574	1,781	1,788	369.9	595.0	640.0	168	270	290
United States	2,068	1,595	1,596	2,419	3,424	3,403	5,002.6	5,461.2	5,431.9	2,269	2,477	2,464
Costa Rica	72	147	--	1,183	850	--	85.2	125.0	--	39	57	--
El Salvador	44	40	--	1,430	1,625	--	62.9	65.0	--	29	29	--
Guatemala	21	26	--	1,043	1,038	--	21.9	27.0	--	10	12	--
Honduras	27	35	--	1,504	1,500	--	40.6	52.5	--	18	24	--
Nicaragua 3/	66	55	--	1,298	1,453	--	85.7	79.9	--	39	36	--
Panama	179	251	250	1,165	1,000	1,020	208.5	250.9	255.0	95	114	116
Cuba	175	--	--	1,829	--	--	320.0	--	--	145	--	--
Dominican Republic	112	--	--	1,703	--	--	190.7	--	--	87	--	--
Total North America	3,097	2,990	3,048	2,109	2,514	2,512	6,530.7	7,516.0	7,658.1	2,960	3,410	3,475
South America:												
Argentina	140	115	125	2,815	2,914	2,960	394.1	335.1	370.0	179	152	168
Bolivia	40	--	--	1,530	--	--	61.2	--	--	28	--	--
Brazil 3/	5,362	7,300	--	1,340	1,479	--	7,182.5	10,800.0	--	3,258	4,900	--
British Guiana	132	215	--	2,126	2,140	--	280.6	460.0	--	127	209	--
Chile	69	94	74	2,512	2,340	2,384	173.3	220.0	176.4	79	100	80
Colombia	401	562	568	1,465	1,726	1,729	587.3	970.0	982.0	266	440	445
Ecuador	150	185	--	1,752	1,568	--	262.8	290.0	--	119	132	--
Peru	152	175	--	3,643	3,886	--	553.8	680.0	--	251	308	--
Surinam	49	75	--	2,580	2,372	--	126.4	177.9	--	57	81	--
Uruguay	38	39	--	3,095	3,046	--	117.6	118.8	--	53	54	--
Venezuela	100	100	--	1,200	1,320	--	120.0	132.0	--	54	60	--
Total South America	6,656	8,935	8,635	1,487	1,600	1,533	9,899.6	14,296.9	13,235.4	4,490	6,485	6,005
Europe:												
France	43	81	83	3,567	2,831	3,852	153.4	229.3	319.7	70	104	145
Greece	44	35	54	3,152	3,300	3,320	138.7	115.5	179.3	63	52	81
Italy	409	318	320	4,600	4,291	4,823	1,881.5	1,364.4	1,543.2	853	619	700
Portugal	80	91	94	3,841	3,544	4,077	307.3	322.5	383.2	139	146	174
Spain	160	152	149	4,737	5,236	4,883	757.9	795.9	727.5	344	361	330
Total Western Europe	736	677	700	4,400	4,177	4,504	3,238.8	2,827.6	3,152.9	1,469	1,282	1,430
Bulgaria	37	32	32	1,916	2,756	2,066	70.9	88.2	66.1	32	40	30
Hungary	60	68	--	2,038	1,453	--	122.3	98.8	--	55	45	--
Rumania	45	54	--	2,296	1,630	--	103.3	88.0	--	47	40	--
Yugoslavia	10	14	14	2,750	3,450	3,307	27.5	48.3	46.3	12	22	21
Total Eastern Europe	158	175	178	2,122	1,925	2,011	335.2	336.8	357.9	151	153	162
Total Europe	894	852	878	3,998	3,714	3,999	3,574.0	3,164.4	3,510.8	1,620	1,435	1,590

Africa:												
Algeria	3	5	5	3,200	3,740	4,000	9.6	18.7	20.0	4	8	9
Egypt	539	733	530	3,394	4,469	4,340	1,928.4	3,276.0	2,300.0	830	1,486	1,050
Morocco	10	12	--	3,590	3,917	--	35.9	47.0	--	16	21	--
Angola	30	49	--	1,333	898	--	40.0	44.0	--	18	20	--
Congo, Republic of the	416	--	--	921	--	--	383.2	155.0	--	174	--	--
Guinea	873	--	--	585	--	--	510.7	695.0	--	232	315	--
Ivory Coast 4/	470	--	--	526	--	--	247.4	320.0	--	112	145	--
Malagasy Republic	1,705	2,200	--	1,287	1,303	--	2,194.6	2,866.0	--	995	1,300	--
Mali 4/	434	--	--	788	--	--	342.2	420.0	--	155	191	--
Niger 4/	11	20	--	609	770	--	6.7	15.4	--	3	7	--
Senegal 4/	153	--	--	851	--	--	130.2	176.4	--	59	80	--
Sierra Leone	800	850	--	750	741	--	600.0	630.0	660.0	272	287	300
Tanganyika	137	--	--	1,079	--	--	147.8	200.0	190.0	67	91	86
Upper Volta 4/	38	--	--	750	--	--	28.5	40.0	--	13	18	--
Total Africa	7,251	8,472	8,557	1,093	1,297	1,200	7,928.0	10,992.0	10,265.3	3,600	4,985	4,660
Asia:												
Iran	557	--	--	1,750	--	--	974.7	1,100.0	1,000.0	442	500	450
Iraq	545	550	--	1,151	1,182	--	627.2	650.0	--	284	295	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	120	100	2,876	2,542	2,350	284.7	305.0	235.0	129	138	107
Burma	10,780	11,950	11,500	1,289	1,444	1,426	13,900.0	17,250.0	16,400.0	6,305	7,825	7,400
Cambodia	2,853	3,100	3,200	988	1,000	1,031	2,817.4	3,100.0	3,300.0	1,278	1,400	1,500
Ceylon	920	1,100	--	1,330	1,609	--	1,223.3	1,770.0	--	555	803	--
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,935	--	2,388	2,842	--	4,565.0	5,500.0	--	2,071	2,495	--
India 3/	75,448	85,000	84,300	1,089	1,353	1,352	82,150.0	115,000.0	114,000.0	37,263	52,150	51,700
Indonesia	15,939	19,000	--	1,450	1,562	--	23,118.3	29,680.0	--	10,486	13,463	--
Japan 5/	7,754	8,178	8,160	3,394	4,333	4,352	26,316.6	35,436.2	35,513.4	11,937	16,074	16,109
Korea	2,550	2,771	--	2,549	2,488	--	6,500.0	6,894.6	8,200.0	2,948	3,127	3,725
Laos	1,568	--	--	663	--	--	1,039.0	--	--	471	--	--
Malaya	836	945	925	1,739	2,400	2,146	1,453.4	2,268.2	1,985.0	659	1,029	900
Nepal	3,250	3,500	3,550	757	857	845	2,460.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	1,116	1,360	1,360
Pakistan 3/	23,226	24,804	24,000	1,207	1,428	1,333	28,023.9	35,422.5	32,000.0	12,712	16,068	14,500
Philippines	6,264	8,376	8,440	1,054	1,006	1,005	6,603.3	8,425.0	8,485.0	2,995	3,822	3,850
Thailand	13,153	14,030	14,000	1,151	1,224	1,257	15,132.9	17,170.6	17,600.0	6,864	7,789	7,900
Vietnam, South	4,800	8,000	6,500	1,208	1,325	1,462	5,800.0	10,600.0	9,500.0	2,631	4,808	4,300
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	173,801	197,014	193,133	1,293	1,505	1,500	224,735.5	296,577.9	289,775.2	102,000	134,500	131,400
Oceania:												
Australia	37	50	58	4,603	5,166	5,172	170.3	258.3	300.0	77	117	135
Fiji Islands	35	--	--	1,649	--	--	57.7	--	--	26	--	--
Total Oceania	108	128	137	2,481	2,877	3,000	268.0	368.3	411.0	120	170	185
World total 6/	191,807	218,391	214,388	1,319	1,524	1,515	252,935.8	332,915.5	324,855.8	114,800	151,000	147,300

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Formerly part of French West Africa. 5/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 6/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Slowly increasing rice acreages in different localities of Australia are adding up to a perceptible rise in the total acreage. This season's 58,000 acres is 8,000 more than in 1960-61. So far weather has been favorable for production.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION DECLINES 10 PERCENT

World production of flaxseed in 1961 is estimated at 112.7 million bushels, almost 10 percent less than last year's outturn and the smallest crop since 1953. This volume of production, however, is 2 percent more than the 1950-54 average.

The estimated 11 million-bushel decline from 1960 is attributed to the sharply reduced crops in the United States and Canada. The 17 million-bushel drop in these countries will be only partially offset by the increases expected in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The United States, Canada, Argentina and India account for around 75 percent of world flaxseed production and 90 percent of world trade in flaxseed and linseed oil.

Because of the small U.S. and Canadian harvests, total North American flaxseed production is down almost one-third from last year. Canada's crop at 15 million bushels is over one-third less than the relatively large outturn of 1960 and the smallest harvest since 1954. Flaxseed acreage was reduced 8 percent from 1960, and average yields at 6.5 bushels are one-fourth smaller than last year. The low reserve moisture supply over most of the flax-growing Prairie region probably was the major reason for the acreage reduction in favor of wheat and oats. Spring rainfall was adequate for sowing the crop, but only the northern regions received sufficient summer rains to produce reasonable yields.

U.S. flaxseed production at 21.4 million bushels is almost one-third less than last year and, with the exception of the 21.2 million-bushels-outturn of 1959, the current crop is the smallest since 1939. The lower production this year is due to an 18-percent decrease in acreage and a yield per acre of 7.8 bushels compared with 9.1 bushels last year and the 1950-59 average of 8.3 bushels. The decline in acreage probably reflects the less favorable position flaxseed now occupies as a cash crop. The relatively low average yields were due to the shortage of soil moisture in the major flax producing areas since the fall of 1960.

In contrast to the situation in the United States and Canada, Mexico's flaxseed acreage was maintained at the 1960 level, and good average yields at 13.3 bushels resulted in an outturn of almost a million bushels.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this year are expected to be considerably larger than last year's reduced production. The second official estimate of the Argentine crop reflects an acreage increase of 11 percent from a year earlier. Private estimates of output range from 24 to 34 million bushels. With good weather in most of the flaxseed area, a harvest of somewhat less than 30 million bushels possibly can be expected. Flaxseed acreage expansion was stimulated by significantly increased support prices and high market prices.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1958 - 1961 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	997	2,623	2,151	2,577	2,363	9.4	8.7	8.2	8.9	6.5	9,369	22,766	17,719	23,020	15,322
United States	4,306	3,679	2,932	3,341	2,732	8.7	10.2	7.2	9.1	7.8	36,809	37,409	21,237	30,409	21,420
Mexico	118	48	50	74	74	15.8	11.9	11.9	10.6	13.3	1,872	574	591	787	984
Total	5,421	6,350	5,133	5,992	5,169	---	---	---	---	---	48,050	60,749	39,547	54,216	37,726
South America:															
Argentina	1,656	2,458	2,760	2,365	3/ 2,640	10.9	8.2	10.7	9.4	10.2	17,888	24,408	32,478	22,124	27,000
Brazil	4/ 74	5/ 115	5/ 99	5/ 109	5/ 163	4/ 12.6	8.9	12.2	10.6	10.0	4/ 925	1,028	1,209	1,150	1,625
Chile 6/	16	17	17	19	19	12.4	11.9	12.2	12.7	12.7	195	198	205	236	235
Uruguay 5/	382	292	243	290	430	9.9	9.7	8.2	9.1	8.2	3,682	2,835	1,979	2,632	3,545
Estimated total 7/	2,130	2,880	3,120	2,785	3,250	---	---	---	---	---	22,690	28,470	35,871	26,142	32,405
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg 6/	77	59	51	73	---	8.6	9.4	9.2	10.0	---	661	552	474	736	617
Denmark	17	4	3	3	4	14.0	12.4	15.9	16.9	18.3	235	46	44	51	71
Finland 6/	4/ 5	---	---	---	---	4/ 10.0	---	---	---	---	4/ 52	---	---	---	---
France	6/ 121	8/ 107	8/ 84	8/ 125	8/ 140	5.7	11.8	12.8	12.0	12.9	685	9/ 1,264	9/ 1,072	9/ 1,500	9/ 1,800
Germany, West 6/	14	---	---	---	---	12.2	---	---	---	---	173	---	---	---	---
Greece	7	5	3	2	---	5.3	5.7	4.2	5.0	---	36	28	14	9	---
Italy 6/	45	27	18	19	---	10.0	11.1	13.4	11.8	---	456	302	246	221	217
Netherlands 6/	70	40	37	60	53	12.1	13.1	14.8	15.0	14.1	850	518	554	896	756
Spain 6/	30	40	30	---	---	4.5	7.1	9.3	---	---	136	280	276	---	---
Sweden	45	4	2	6	3	15.6	18.4	18.3	19.6	20.8	722	73	33	108	67
United Kingdom	19	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	---	---	---	328	---	---	---	---
Estimated total, West Europe 7/	455	295	235	337	335	---	---	---	---	---	4,355	3,155	2,805	3,915	3,930
Czechoslovakia 6/	128	138	138	---	---	---	5.1	4.9	---	---	---	709	669	---	---
Germany, East 6/	68	65	60	68	---	---	6.2	4.0	4.9	---	---	402	242	335	---
Hungary	37	6	8	12	---	7.0	6.9	14.5	13.7	---	260	39	122	165	---
Rumania	58	60	65	65	---	5.7	3.6	6.1	5.7	---	350	217	394	370	---
Estimated total, East Europe 7/	600	550	570	550	540	---	---	---	---	---	4,630	3,070	3,025	3,435	3,520
Estimated total Europe 7/	1,055	845	805	887	875	---	---	---	---	---	8,985	6,225	5,830	7,350	7,450
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	4,620	4,853	4,571	4,524	---	4/ 2.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	---	4/11,205	19,763	15,550	13,600	---
Africa:															
Algeria	10	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---	---
Morocco	175	122	105	86	45	6.2	6.1	8.2	6.2	3.1	1,103	745	863	539	137
U.A.R., Egypt 6/	9	13	14	23	30	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.6	14.5	127	192	221	358	435
Estimated total 7/	290	250	265	255	220	---	---	---	---	---	2,135	2,205	2,480	2,295	1,970
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 5/ 6/	98	88	72	82	---	9.1	10.7	14.6	10.8	---	898	945	1,043	878	---
India 5/	3,511	3,129	3,965	4,804	4,233	4.2	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.9	14,824	9,960	17,880	17,239	16,401
Japan 5/ 6/	44	35	30	30	31	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.6	160	159	147	170	173
Pakistan	72	75	75	75	75	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	455	560	560	560	560
Estimated total 7/	3,760	3,415	4,235	5,080	4,510	---	---	---	---	---	16,545	12,165	20,270	19,410	18,380
Oceania:															
Australia 10/	31	37	99	95	76	7.4	11.5	10.8	5.7	6.5	252	427	1,072	542	490
New Zealand	15	9	12	12	14	19.1	17.4	17.2	18.3	20.0	268	160	200	220	280
Estimated total 7/	46	46	111	107	90	---	---	---	---	---	520	587	1,272	762	770
Estimated world total 7/	17,322	18,639	18,240	19,630	18,640	---	---	---	---	---	110,130	130,164	120,820	123,775	112,700

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1961 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1961 and ends early in 1962. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate based on planted area officially estimated at 3.1 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 8/ Includes only that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 9/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 10/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

With increased acreage and relatively good yields, Brazil's crop is expected to reach a record 1.6 million bushels. In the main producing area, Rio Grande do Sul, flax was one of the main cash crops 15 years ago. Since then there has been a shift to wheat, but wheat has not been very successful and much of the land is now being returned to flaxseed. Production could go as high as 2 million bushels within the next 5 years.

In Uruguay, favorable weather at planting time, low stocks of flaxseed and reduced taxes on exports encouraged large plantings this year. Unofficially the area is placed at 430,000 acres. With average yields such acreage could produce a crop of 3.5 million bushels--the largest since 1952.

Flaxseed production in Europe appears to have increased somewhat this year although data for the countries of Communist controlled Eastern Europe are still incomplete. Output in the Soviet Union probably was higher than last year's harvest of 13.6 million bushels.

The relatively small production in Africa may have declined this year because of the sharp drop in Morocco resulting from drought. Production in Egypt increased an estimated one-fifth. Acreage has expanded in the last 3 years in accordance with Egypt's new policy to become self-sufficient in linseed oil as well as to expand fiber and linen textile exports.

Asia's 1961 flaxseed production declined moderately from last year principally because of the smaller output in India. The 16.4 million-bushel crop harvested in India early in 1961 was 5 percent less than a year earlier because unfavorable weather reduced acreage.

In Oceania production is expected to be up slightly with the decline in Australia more than offset by the increase in New Zealand. Australia's flaxseed production is expected to decline for the second successive year. Acreage in the major producing states is below normal partly because of adverse seasonal conditions but mainly because of the late announcement of a guaranteed price.

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RICE (Continued from Page 17)

In Europe, rice acreage increased in all countries except Spain, and weather has been generally favorable. A sharp gain occurred in Greece, where acreage rose from 35,000 to 54,000 acres, or 54 percent. Generally high yields were harvested in the European rice areas.

WORLD PRUNE PRODUCTION UP

The 1961 world prune pack is estimated at 199,000 short tons, a 24,000-ton increase over the short 1960 pack, but only 4,000 tons above the 1954-58 average.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in specified countries, average 1954-58, annual 1957-61

Country	Average 1954-58	1957	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	6,100	6,200	8,800	6,500	6,600	9,000
Australia	3,200	2,700	3,100	3,600	4,000	4,900
Chile	5,000	5,500	5,700	5,800	5,500	5,500
France	6,300	7,600	2,500	10,500	3,800	8,800
Italy	900	800	900	1,300	1,000	1,000
So. Africa, Rep. of	2,800	1,700	2,900	2,100	2,000	1,100
Yugoslavia	15,900	19,600	23,600	45,000	3,100	28,000
Foreign total	40,200	44,100	47,500	76,800	26,000	58,300
United States 1/	154,700	167,600	96,800	144,000	139,000	2/140,300
Total	194,900	211,700	144,300	218,800	165,000	198,600

1/ Excludes minor tonnage of home use by producers.

2/ Unofficial estimate.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1934-38 and 1954-58, annual 1957-61

Crop year 1/

Country of origin	Average		1957	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	1934-38	1954-58					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	---	2,903	3,232	5,720	2,848	4,605	---
Australia	2/851	1,035	3/186	3/330	3/1,081	3/2,058	---
Chile	619	3,339	4,262	3,027	2,754	3,261	---
France	1,348	803	1,097	326	1,240	375	---
Italy	128	470	219	8	162	4/	---
So. Africa, Rep. of	271	1,041	210	1,239	1,093	150	---
United States	97,010	45,654	61,564	27,060	40,716	37,000	---
Yugoslavia	17,225	18,446	18,655	19,920	25,207	14,162	---
Total	117,452	73,691	89,425	57,630	75,101	61,611	74,000

1/ Crop year beginning January 1, in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and Republic of South Africa; July 1 in Yugoslavia; August 1 in France; and September 1 in Italy and the United States.

2/ Includes only boxed dried prunes.

3/ Includes both boxed and canned dried prunes.

4/ No longer separately classified.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from the United States by country of destination, average 1934-38 and 1953-57, annual 1957-60

Country of destination	Average		Year beginning September 1			
	1934-38	1953-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Europe						
Austria	59	261	259	--	35	26
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,648	1,660	2,581	934	1,457	1,746
Denmark	5,450	1,744	4,081	1,160	2,914	2,268
Finland	2,119	1,261	1,837	2,128	2,508	2,331
France	20,445	2,131	1,333	3,631	3,188	5,008
Germany, Wn.	1/ 7,310	6,034	10,099	808	3,197	2,860
Iceland	7	212	236	55	138	77
Ireland	411	473	588	231	327	344
Italy	450	576	676	556	1,624	2,032
Netherlands	5,838	3,347	5,813	351	2,047	1,035
Norway	2,581	3,091	3,402	696	2,395	1,334
Spain	46	100	--	--	--	--
Sweden	4,388	2,707	3,471	1,580	2,613	2,071
Switzerland	289	1,166	2,074	283	1,030	600
United Kingdom	19,390	11,919	13,357	6,235	7,600	6,549
Other	5,578	535	20	10	37	26
Total	80,009	37,217	49,827	18,658	31,110	28,307
Latin American Reps.						
Bolivia	19	6	--	--	14	9
Brazil	395	31	--	--	4	--
Canal Zone	14	11	4	--	--	2
Colombia	110	68	6	5	15	2
Costa Rica	24	9	4	2	13	23
Cuba	300	408	414	241	97	8
Dominican Rep.	44	59	53	56	46	61
Ecuador	16	22	45	11	22	57
El Salvador	18	25	12	2	35	29
Guatemala	26	31	34	45	33	51
Haiti	11	2	1	--	16	12
Honduras	15	2	--	4	4	7
Mexico	279	286	342	373	498	499
Nicaragua	9	5	1	--	19	16
Panama, Rep. of	77	62	55	38	82	92
Peru	66	155	131	52	50	69
Uruguay	287	10	--	--	--	6
Venezuela	97	520	610	676	789	572
Other	1,999	--	--	1	--	4
Total	3,806	1,712	1,712	1,506	1,737	1,519
Other countries						
Canada	9,223	6,500	6,587	5,296	6,051	5,671
British Guiana	27	29	23	33	5	36
British West Indies	176	115	217	103	136	126
Egypt	270	68	22	1	1	--
Hong Kong	108	91	60	64	95	96
India	156	5	4	5	6	3
Indonesia	109	4	3	1	--	8
Israel	490	215	485	102	153	16
Japan	93	48	67	110	143	324
Lebanon	--	13	5	5	6	8
Malaya & Singapore	64	114	130	72	141	139
Morocco	83	66	39	34	35	42
Netherlands Antilles	23	9	1	7	24	31
New Zealand	1,113	597	1,149	379	600	483
Philippines, Rep. of	372	161	95	19	47	109
So. Africa, Rep. of	245	28	--	1	3	--
Other	643	1,345	1,138	664	423	82
Total	13,195	9,408	10,025	6,896	7,869	7,174
Grand total	97,010	48,337	61,564	27,060	40,716	37,000

1/ All Germany.

U.S. production, at 140,300 tons, is below average for the fourth successive year.

Yugoslavia which dominates foreign production, is "on" this year and is believed to have a 28,000-ton pack, in contrast to only 3,100 tons in 1960. Though the Yugoslav pack is considerably larger than average, it is not as large as the 1959 pack of 45,000 tons. France, Argentina, Australia, and Chile also have large packs this year.

World exports in 1960-61 totaled only 62,000 short tons, reflecting the short 1960 crop in both the United States and Yugoslavia. World trade should be up in 1961-62, however, because of the large Yugoslav crop, and 1961-62 world exports are tentatively forecast at 74,000 tons.

U.S. exports in the 1960-61 season amounted to 37,000 tons. It was the third consecutive marketing season with below-average foreign shipments--as a consequence of reduced production.

International prices, which were relatively high in 1960-61, have opened lower this season and are expected to average lower in 1961-62 than last season.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION NEAR AVERAGE

World production of walnuts--exclusive of the Soviet bloc and countries where they are not commercially important--is estimated at 155,300 tons, unshelled, for 1961. This is close to an average crop though slightly smaller than the 162,000 tons in 1960.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1954-58, annual 1957-61

Country	Average 1954-58	1957	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	23,800	9,500	29,000	14,500	28,000	26,000
India	10,800	14,000	11,500	9,000	15,500	11,500
Iran	6,900	7,400	8,800	8,500	4,500	1/
Italy	23,700	13,000	25,000	22,000	28,000	19,000
Syria	2,000	2,700	1,300	2,500	2,700	1/
Turkey	5,100	3,500	6,000	7,300	8,300	9,500
Yugoslavia	4,500	3,000	4,700	3,200	2,200	4,200
Foreign total	76,800	53,100	86,300	67,000	89,200	79,100
United States	76,000	66,600	88,700	62,700	72,800	76,100
Grand total	152,800	119,700	175,000	129,700	162,000	155,200

1/ 1961 estimate unavailable; 1954-58 average used in totals.

While U.S. production is 3,300 tons greater this year than last, 1961 foreign production is down 10,000 tons from 1960. Reliable foreign estimates are not available, however, until later in the season; present estimates are, therefore, subject to considerable qualification. The Italian and Indian 1961 production estimates are substantially lower than for 1960. The official French estimate is only 2,000 tons below 1960 but trade sources predict a greater decrease. Turkish and Yugoslav production appears higher than last year.

Exports by the 6 leading walnut-exporting countries (exclusive of Communist China) totaled 59,500 tons, unshelled basis, in 1960-61 but are not expected to total over 51,000 tons in 1961-62. French, Indian, and Italian exports are expected to be materially lower than in 1960-61. Iranian, Turkish, and Yugoslav exports--which are not as large as those from the first 3 countries--are expected to increase over 1960-61.

Communist China does not publish export statistics. However, a fairly good idea of the international trade in Chinese walnuts can be obtained from the import statistics of countries outside the Soviet bloc. In recent years, Chinese walnuts have appeared mainly in the import statistics of Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Switzerland, and New Zealand, with Canada being by far the main customer. Chinese walnut exports are very predominantly in the form of kernels. Chinese exports to non-Communist destinations have been as follows in the last 10 calendar years (in short tons, unshelled equivalent):

1951	4,356	1956	9,776
1952	3,347	1957	9,721
1953	3,387	1958	5,462
1954	4,728	1959	6,711
1955	5,889	1960	10,125

Origin	Walnut exports, unshelled basis			
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Forecast 1961-62
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	17,600	9,500	18,200	---
India	10,900	7,700	14,700	---
Iran	5,800	1/ 5,500	1/ 1,600	---
Italy	15,700	15,300	20,400	---
Turkey	2,800	3,400	4,100	---
Yugoslavia	2,200	1,100	500	---
Total	55,000	42,500	59,500	51,000

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign price trends are mixed; opening 1961-crop prices are higher for French kernels but lower for Indian and Turkish kernels compared with last winter's prices. In-shell Italian prices are up. There has been some reduction in U.S. shelled and in-shell prices from the 1960-61 levels.

U.S. imports of foreign kernels were unusually heavy in the 1960-61 season, totaling 3,845 tons, as against 2,806 tons in 1959-60 and the 5-year average (1954-58) of 2,956 tons. Import competition will probably not be as heavy in 1961-62.

U.S. exports, mostly to Canada, continued to be minor and are expected to remain so in 1961-62.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World production of peanuts in 1961 is estimated at 15.6 million short tons (unshelled basis), almost 5 percent larger than output in 1960 and 2 percent larger than the 1958 record.

The estimated 660,000-ton increase from 1960 is attributed mainly to considerably larger crops in India, Senegal, and Brazil and somewhat larger crops in Nigeria, South Africa, Argentina, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and a number of other countries. In addition to the Congo, there is believed to have been a major decline from a year earlier in Mainland China.

North American production is virtually the same as last year with the slight decline in U.S. output offset by an increase in Mexico. U.S. acreage picked and threshed was about the same as last year, but average yield per acre was slightly less than the 1960 record yield of 1,265 pounds. The 1961 crop is nevertheless considerably in excess of probable food and farm uses and the Commodity Credit Corporation will acquire the surplus under the support program.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1961) was one-fourth larger than a year earlier, mainly because of sharp expansion in Brazil and Argentina. From an average of 160,000 tons in 1950-54, Brazil's peanut production has trended upward to an alltime high of 540,000 tons in 1961. The large outturn is the result of the 40-percent acreage expansion from the previous year, stimulated by the relatively higher producer prices received for the 1960 crop. Though there was a record harvest, the nuts reportedly were not of good quality. The present severe drought in the State of Sao Paulo, where the bulk of Brazil's peanuts is grown, has delayed planting for the wet season crop of 1962. If it continues, areas usually planted to peanuts probably will be diverted to cotton.

Argentine peanut production also has risen markedly--from an average 154,000 tons during 1950-54 to 293,000 tons in 1961. Expanded acreage, stimulated by increased guaranteed producer prices, and higher per unit yields, resulted in a harvest which was almost one-third larger than a year earlier. Uruguay's peanut production increased one-fourth from 1960.

A record outturn of peanuts is being harvested in Africa with above-average crops in most of the major-producing countries. On the basis of preliminary information that the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board may purchase for export and crushing approximately 730,000 short tons of shelled peanuts, total production in Nigeria is estimated at about 1,320,000 tons (unshelled basis). The 1960 crop is estimated at 1,270,000 tons on the basis of purchases of 693,000 tons. At about 1,320,000 tons, the 1961 crop would be the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1957 record 1,390,000 tons. Almost all of the production increase is expected to be in Kano Province. Production in other areas is expected to equal, or slightly exceed, the 1960 level.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1950-54, annual 1958-61

	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
United States	1,718	1,516	1,453	1,410	1,417	763.2	907.1	793.9	892.1	881.5
Mexico	136	168	183	161	161	77.8	90.9	99.6	77.2	93.7
Cuba	4/ 24	17	30	66	---	5.5	5.6	10.1	20.3	---
Dominican Republic	4/ 68	124	128	---	---	24.0	67.2	72.0	---	---
Estimated total 5/	1,955	1,845	1,815	1,780	1,785	872.5	1,076.0	981.0	1,064.5	1,070.0
South America:										
Argentina	336	592	641	468	473	154.4	320.0	265.4	230.7	293.2
Brazil	339	6/ 563	6/ 631	6/ 792	6/ 1,119	160.2	340.0	394.1	428.2	540.0
Paraguay	31	29	26	25	---	12.1	11.6	10.0	9.4	---
Uruguay	19	11	20	21	21	5.6	6.1	3.3	5.8	7.2
Estimated total 5/	750	1,240	1,365	1,355	1,690	340.5	693.5	689.5	694.0	871.0
Europe:										
Italy	11	12	13	14	---	9.0	12.0	12.9	13.8	---
Spain	20	15	15	---	---	13.5	9.2	10.0	---	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	50	40	40	45	45	32.0	30.4	32.3	33.4	32.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	21	7/	7/	7/	7/	---	7/	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Sudan	83	385	359	510	---	30.0	115.7	237.0	206.0	---
U.A.R., Egypt	29	39	41	43	45	23.3	36.2	37.2	38.7	40.8
Angola	---	74	79	82	82	4/8/ 4.7	23.1	22.3	24.8	24.8
Cameroun	320	331	346	351	350	90.2	72.8	77.0	77.0	77.0
Chad, Congo, Central African Republic, and Gabon	4/ 412	603	593	605	605	101.0	209.4	198.0	204.0	204.0
Congo, Rep. of the, and Ruanda-Urundi	730	711	684	704	667	201.4	193.4	198.0	198.4	100.0
Gambia	4/ 215	---	---	---	---	71.6	72.1	61.7	77.0	85.0
Ghana	136	136	---	---	---	48.5	38.6	45.2	54.0	---
Guinea	136	---	---	---	---	30.4	28.1	27.6	28.7	29.8
Malagasy Republic	57	124	---	---	---	20.7	37.0	24.3	44.1	---
Mali	411	---	---	---	---	103.0	120.0	85.0	120.0	125.0
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	19.5	37.1	74.4	66.1	74.4
Niger	313	801	773	794	---	96.0	184.8	115.1	165.9	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	843.0	1,130.0	990.0	1,270.0	1,320.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 36.7	---	66.0	70.5	70.5
Senegal	1,684	---	---	---	---	599.5	885.0	895.0	1,000.0	1,100.0
Tanganyika	188	---	---	---	---	9/ 32.0	37.0	---	40.2	28.0
Uganda	379	447	427	428	---	183.8	---	---	196.0	198.5
South Africa, Republic of	445	466	518	---	---	144.1	154.9	207.7	227.9	312.4
Estimated total 5/	9,320	12,205	12,160	12,360	12,335	2,891.0	3,945.0	3,900.0	4,438.5	4,682.0
Asia:										
Israel	4	10	13	13	10	6.9	14.0	16.5	16.1	16.5
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	12	23	22	24	---	11.5	28.0	26.9	24.0	---
China, Mainland	4,295	5,865	4,950	5,200	5,200	2,853.0	3,000.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,300.0
Burma	726	993	1,052	6/ 1,221	---	189.0	318.1	302.3	393.1	---
China, Taiwan	210	259	6/ 246	6/ 254	267	67.1	106.3	107.0	113.7	123.8
India	11,830	14,575	14,864	15,455	15,600	3,801.3	5,389.1	4,414.7	4,876.6	5,290.0
Indonesia	714	818	899	931	939	346.4	382.8	423.0	417.1	416.7
Japan	59	108	106	135	149	33.3	102.8	108.8	145.6	154.3
Philippines	61	75	66	60	62	17.3	20.5	18.1	16.9	17.3
Thailand	178	238	242	282	289	84.8	133.3	136.4	166.4	165.3
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	18,150	23,080	22,575	23,700	23,880	7,430.0	9,547.5	8,104.0	8,724.0	8,956.0
Oceania:										
Australia	21	36	60	43	46	12.8	21.0	35.6	21.0	25.7
Estimated total 5/	21	36	60	43	46	12.9	21.1	35.7	21.1	25.8
Estimated world total 5/	30,267	38,449	38,014	39,284	39,779	11,589.0	15,313.5	13,742.5	14,975.5	15,637.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 50 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Peanut production in the Republic of Senegal is expected to set a record. Based on an estimated commercial crop of about 990,000 tons of unshelled peanuts, total production would be about 1,100,000 tons. This would reflect a 10-percent increase from the previous record of 1960 when the commercial crop was 895,550 tons and estimated total production 1,000,000 tons. The expected increase in production is attributed primarily to frequent and adequate rainfall rather than increased acreage or application of fertilizer. Senegal's 4-Year Plan called for application of 20,000 tons of fertilizer in 1961, but no information is as yet available regarding planter compliance. The government will assume a dominant role in the marketing of the 1961 peanut crop, operating through the Office de Commercialisation Agricole (OCA).

Total production in the Republic of Mali is estimated at 125,000 tons, based on an estimated commercial crop of about 100,000 tons, compared with purchases from the 1960 crop of 91,915 tons. Growing conditions have been reported good with excellent rainfall. A considerably above-average crop is expected in Niger, though estimates are not as yet available.

Peanut production in the Republic of South Africa has risen rapidly in recent years--from the 1950-54 average of 144,000 tons to an estimated 312,000 tons in 1961. This year's outturn represents an increase of more than one-third from a year earlier. Production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose one-sixth to an alltime high of 189,000 tons in 1961.

In the Sudan, unusually heavy rains in the important Kordofan and Blue Nile Provinces provided ample moisture at planting time, and farmers were encouraged to seed a larger acreage than ever before. A record harvest is forecast.

Asia's peanut production this year may be only slightly larger than in 1960 because the appreciable increase in India probably will be partially offset by a substantial decline in Mainland China. India, the world's leading producing country, may harvest some 5,290,000 tons of peanuts, reflecting a rise of 10 percent from last year's good crop and an outturn approximating the record 5,389,000 tons in 1958. Weather conditions for the summer and fall crops, which go to market primarily in the third and fourth quarters of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 were generally more favorable than in the previous year when droughts and late monsoons were more extreme than usual. Acreage expansion is attributed to high prices throughout last year.

The meager data available on crops in Mainland China suggest that peanut production this year is significantly below a "normal" production level. Drought again prevailed during the first half of the summer season over the eastern sections of the North China plains, primarily in Hopei and Shantung Provinces and the northern areas of Honan and Anhwei Provinces--all important peanut producing areas.

The drought was broken in mid-July and these areas had normal to somewhat above-normal rainfall during the latter half of the growing season. Shantung, in fact, in its northwest sector suffered from excessive rainfall and flooding. As peanuts tend to require somewhat more moisture for satisfactory stands than--for example--soybeans, and as peanuts cannot tolerate excess moisture as well as soybeans unless on soils which are well drained, production undoubtedly was reduced by the unfavorable weather. Preliminarily, the outturn is placed at about 2,300,000 tons or some 200,000 tons less than the estimated 1960 crop.

With the exceptions of moderate increases in Japan and Taiwan, peanut production in other Asian countries varied little from the 1960 level.

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